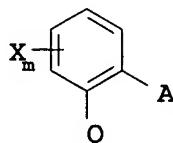


IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as shown on the attached sheets.

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1. (original) A method of inducing the virus resistance of plants which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



I

in which

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>,

C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>;

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or  
-CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl,

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di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  
di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl,  
phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered  
hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylloxy, C(=NOR<sup>a</sup>)-OR<sup>b</sup> or OC(R<sup>a</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-C(R<sup>b</sup>)=NOR<sup>a</sup>,  
the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three  
radicals R<sup>b</sup>:

R<sup>b</sup> is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, amino-carbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyl,  
di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  
di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl-aminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy,  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl,  
benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or  
6-membered hetarylloxy or C(=NOR<sup>a</sup>)-OR<sup>b</sup>;

R<sup>a</sup>, R<sup>b</sup> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>2</sup> is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or  
6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetaryl sulfonyl, the ring  
systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkylcarbonyl,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl-carbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl-sulfonyl, or

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$C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$ , the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

$R^c$  is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino-thiocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclil, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals  $R^a$ ;

and

$R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ ;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the index  $m$  is zero and the substituents of formula I have the following meanings:

A is  $-O-B$ ,  $-CH_2O-B$ ,  $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$  or  $CH_2-O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$ ;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals  $R^a$ ;

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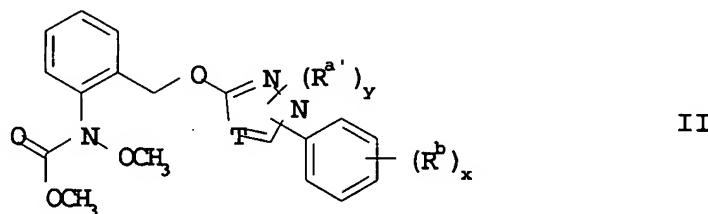
$R^2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one or two radicals  $R^b$ ;

$R^b$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy, benzyl, phenyl or phenoxy;

phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two radicals  $R^a$ ; and

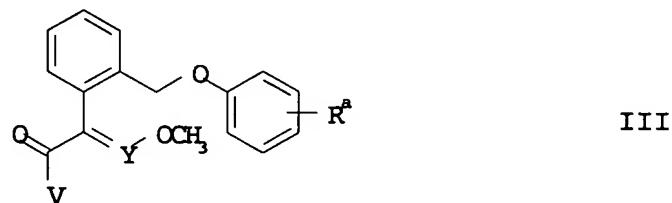
$R^3$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl or  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyl.

3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



is used.

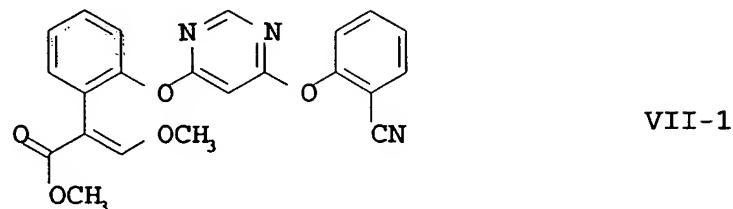
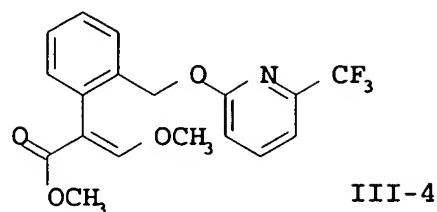
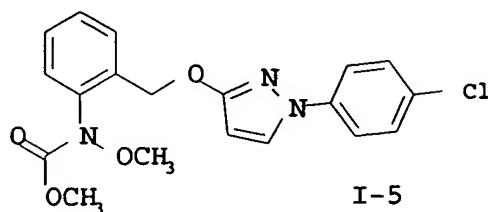
4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



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is used.

5. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient selected from the group of I-5, III-4 and VII-1



is used.

6. (currently amended) The use of the compounds of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 any of claims 1 to 5 for inducing the virus resistance of plants.